Hope in Joint Note.

The Entente Powers are placing great cope in the joint note that was sent to the Balkan States. This note, it is now learned from Berlin, promises Bulgaria the non-contested zone in Macedonia, with the exception of a small strip of the Serbo-Albanian frontier, to be retained to permit of a common Greco-Serbian frontier.

The non-contested zone of Macedonia is that part of the country which should have fallen to Bulgaria under the pro have failen to Bulgaria under the pro-visions of the Balkan alliance after the Balkan war. No attempt is made to de-termine the extent of the cessions from Greece in the hinterland of Kavala, the Entente Powers pointing out that this depends on the extent of Greek compensation in Asia Minor.

It is proposed that the territory to go to Bulgaria shall be occupied by British and French troops until the end of the of the territory before the results of the Daily Mail, this morning violently aswar are known.

LONG A DEADLOCK.

Serbs and Austrians Have Watched

Each Other Across Save. The reported earnest attempt on the true, brings to a stop one of the most unique situations the present war has into power of a Ministry ple created. For more than a quarter of a troduce compulsory service. year troops whose respective sovereigns plunged Europe into history's bloodiest war have been little more than making faces at each other, figuratively speaking, while nominally engaged in bitter

At one point hardly a thousand yards separate the "beleaguers" and the beleaguered, namely at the most exposed portion of the river front of Belgrade, where the Save is only about 750 yards across. Opposite Belgrade, at the con-junction of the Save and the Danube. lles the Hungarian town of Semlin. Both towns show plenty of souvenirs from the big shells that flew thick and fast, back and forth, during the mutual bombard-ments in the earlier stages of the war. But for months the citizens of Belgrade have been walking about the city's streets with impunity, though 80 per cent, of the shops are shattered and roads and buildings wholly or partly demol-ished. The Austrian soldiers can be seen with the naked eye in Semlin.

Belgrade and Semlin Suffered.

Interesting sidelights into the events about preceding this state of affairs is given them in a letter from a correspondent igrade. When the Austrians last Feb-ruary began the heavy bombardment of Belgrade, he explains, the Serbians streets at Londenderry derided them and omptly turned their guns on Semlin, and as both towns are entirely at the mercy of the bombarders the heavy of information concerning age and oc gunfire soon was succeeded by a peaceful war scene. When the Serbians by a lucky shot had killed with one shell an Austrian General and killed or wounded twenty other officers, an emissary with white flag was despatched from Semlin to the Serbians to propose that each side should respect the other's city and confine its fire to the outer fortifications and gun positions as far as these were discoverable. The proposal was ac-

cepted.
"From the slopes of Kara Bourma," take a dislike to you and open on you with artillery or something heavier. An evacuated line of trenches and Serbian gun positions in Kara Bourma shows ure, while it is in fact precisely what excellent practice he can make reverse. "Merely a peace time f

what excellent practice he can make.

This was six months ago. As one stands now on the edge of the great shell pits where the Serbian guns once were one looks across at the Austrian positions with a certain feeling of respect, not lessened by the knowledge hat the Austrians are doubtless studyyou through glasses and wondering

River Front Desolated.

**On the west of Belgrade, along the Save, it is an easy rifle shot across the stream, and the whole river front is a scene of desolation, of tumbled bricks and shell torn earth. Immediately to your left is the ruined steel bridge editorial declaration that national military service is extremely urgent and across the Save. One end of the four still visible spans rests on a pier, while the other end is in the water. The fifth span dropped deep enough into the water to allow the enemy's monitors to pass over it.

vading Belgrade.

This little girl unwittingly served as that published to-day. protection for a party that for twenty minutes stood on the shore of the Save, "not a sound breaking the stillness of the wasted shore at our feed, the river or the wasted shore at our feed, the river or the banks on the other side." Walking away, the party took the child along, letting her walk in the middle of the letting her walk in the middle of the Bishops, writers and others.

"When the floods have receded," the writer predicts, "there will be no more strolling down to look at the enemy across 700 yards of open water and no more chasing of butterflies on this dreadful foreshore."

and Among them are Sir Thomas Denman, Lord Northeliffe, Lord Charles Beresford, Sir Cavendish Boyle, Sir Educate MacDonald, Sir William Haggard, Claude MacDonald, Sir Arthur Pinero and Sir William Ramsay.

MONTENEGRINS DEFEATED.

King Nicholas's Men Suffer Heavy Losses in Tribal Fighting.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. ROME, Aug. 15.—Despatches from announce that during the re-

of 100 men on the Sciala Mountain Tribesmen also overcame and captured an entire Montenegrin battalion which give pro sought to invade their country.

Another Montanegrin expedition was

defeated at Slac despite the fact that re-enforcements had been brought up from Scutari in the efforts to conciliate the tribesmen of Kirg, Nicholas, Promi

Scutari will become the new capital of Montenegro. The Montenegrin Na-tional Bank already is opening head-quarters in that city.

BOMBS ON CONSTANTINOPLE. Allies' Aviators Attack Galata

and Tophana.

that the Turks are reported to be con-Allied aeroplanes, he adds, bombarded

the arsenal at Tophana and Galata. Sir Thomas Lipton personally has causing considerable damage and some made arrangements to avert the loss of casualties.

Berlin Denies Baltie Defeat.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. Berlin say the story of a German naval defeat at Oesel is an invention. What defeat at Oesel is an invention. defeat at Oesel is an invention. What really did occur, these despatches say, a skirmish between German torpedo boats and Russian torpedo boat

"The latter retreated hastily," ac-

FIRST GUN FIRED IN BATTLE FOR CONSCRIPTION Answer Sent to Ambassador

re- Northeliffe Opens National Campaign by Assailing Registration Act.

SAYS CABINET IS

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Aug. 16 (Monday).-Lord r so that there will be no possible Northcliffe opened his campaign for con-ficulties respecting the transference scription by an article in his paper, the salling the national registration scheme as a sham, planned by the coalition goverament to avert compulsory service. Lerd Northcliffe intends to make the question of conscription a national issue His opponents, those who do not be desirable, make the charge that part of the Austro-German troops to take desirable, make the charge that he is Belgrade, the former capital of Serbia, if not sincere in his protestations, that his rea' aim is to bring about the downfall of the coalition Cabinet and the entry into power of a Ministry pledged to in-

Left to Escape Registration. A large number of Irishmen left England and Scotland on Saturday to evade Sunday's registration and went to ports of Ireland where the act does not apply. A majority of these apparently laborers who arinually come to England to help in the harvests. Others were residents of Glasgow, Liverpool and other big northwestern towns.

Big crowds watched hundreds departing from Greenock and hooted and shouted, "Cowards, I hope you'll be sub-marined." Some of them were handled pretty roughly by the crowds.

possible the assailants were arrested.

Many persons who believe that the
national register will lead inevitably to compulsory service and believe that it is best to "go before they're pushed" have enlisted during this week end. that the registration act has hastened a great many marriages among poorly educated classes, wh seem to think that married men will be

exempt from military service.

A Londonderry despatch says that about 1,000 Irishmen, practically all of them from County Donegal, arrived Bel- from Scotland to-day to escape the regis

soldiers ironically saluted.

To-day is the last day for the filing cupation by all citizens of the United Kingdom, under the national registration act, and it is perhaps on this accliffe's campaign is directed against that feature of the Government's war programme.

"A Peace Time Fad."

The article charges that the entire scheme of a national register was concocted purely to enable the Government continues the correspondent's letter, to shirk or postpone its duty of impos"you can study the Austrain's position in peace, unless he should chance to is a regular contributor to the paper,
is a regular contributor to the paper, declares that the Government has made An the register masquerade as a war measverse. "Merely a peace time fad," what the writer terms the register, 'decked out afresh as an evasion of

compulsory service. "It enormously complicates the imperative issue," he continues. "Three fourths of its work is wasted work. The hole thing is a sham."
The Coalition Government is accused of

lacking the courage and clearness of foresight and purpose necessary at such a crisis in the country's history. It is entirely destitute of the faculty of lead-

to allow the enemy's monitors to pass over it."

The correspondent describes how he saw a little girl chase butterflies among the wreckage where the Austrians early.

It is suggested that committees be saw a little girl chase butterflies among the wreckage where the Austrians early in the war crossed the river in force, invading Belgrade.

In suggested that committees be formed to hold demonstrations throughout the country to secure the adoption in all sections of a manifesto similar to

Prominent Men in Line.

The manifesto has been signed by fifty prominent persons, including peers, members of Parliament, diplmats, scientists. Among them are Sir Thomas Den-

Editorially the Daily Mail "urgently begs" the people to assist this movement in every way possible. It de-clares that a majority of the Cabinet favor the national service plan. Among the minority which opposes it, the paper says, are some whose convictions are conscientious, while others are afraid of losing votes after the war.

The paper describes that part of the cent efforts to subjugate rebellious national registration scheme which pro-tribes in the vicinity of that city the Montenegrins have sustained serious tween the ages of nineteen and forty-one The Albamans defeated the Monte-negrins in a recent battle on the Sciala and Sciosi mountains, inflicting losses of 100 men on the Sciala losses their jobs. It is described as a political

Both the Times and the Morning Post give prominence to the national service manifesto, which they believe will meet with overwhelming support. Both pers are, however, lukewarm in their attitude toward the registration act. The Post asks: "Does it mean anything?" and the Times somewhat sarcastically urges the Government to de-cide what to do with the information

LIPTON'S, LTD., HAS BIG LOSS. Year's Profit Only Half of That for 1914.

it now has.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. ** Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

London, Aug. 15—The Athens correspondent of the Daily Mail telegraphs that the Turks are reported to be constant to the Sun.

London, Aug. 15.—A report given out by Lipton's, Ltd., covering the year ended March 13 last, has startled the shareholders of the firm. An exhaustive that the Turks are reported to be con-structing a fresh line of defences on the Maides front.

Maides front. losses in investments and through other

the company's capital, but it is ne sary to allot \$209,375 out of the revenue for depreciation and to provide for a further depreciation of \$1,109,945. The AMSTERDAM, Aug. 15.—Despatches of what they were in the previous year. No dividend is to be paid upon ordinary

Day's British Losses 2,348.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sin. LONDON, Aug. 15 .- The British car cording to the Berlin version, "after ualty list from all fronts published to being successfully shelled by the Gerday includes the names of 183 officers The tiermans lost no craft in the of whom sixty were killed, and 2,165 men, of whom 1,045 were killed.

TEXT OF NOTE IN REPLY TO AUSTRIA'S TWO GERMAN ARMIES 5 PROTEST AGAINST SHIPMENT OF ARMS NEARBREST-LITOVSK

Penfield for Delivery to Foreign Office.

NEUTRALITY IS UPHELD

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 .- The text of the note sent by the United States to HIDING REAL ISSUE Austria in reply to that country's protest against shipments of arms and ammunition from here was given out tonight. It is as follows:

The Secretary of State to Ambassador. Penfielá:

Department of State, Washington, August 12, 1915. Please present a note to the Royal

Foreign Office in reply to its note of June 29, in the following sense: The Government of the United States has given careful consideration to the statement of the Imperial and Royal Government in regard to the ex-portation of arms and ammunition from the United States to the countries at war with Austria-Hungary and Germany. The Government of the United States notes with satisfaction the recognition by the Imperial and Royal Government of the un-doubted fact that its attitude with regard to the exportation of arms and ammunition from the United States is prompted by its intention to "maintain the strictest neutrality and to conform to the letter of the provisions of in-ternational treaties," but is surprised to find the Imperial and Royal Government implying that the observance of the strice principles of the law under the conditions which have de-veloped in the present war is insufficient, and asserting that this Government should go beyond the long recognized rules governing such traffic by neutrals and adopt measures to "maintain an attitude of strict parfty

with respect to both belligerent par-

U. S. Cannot Accede to Demand. To this assertion of an obligation to change or modify the rules of international usage on account of sp-conditions the Government of United States cannot accede. The recognition of an obligation of this so unknown to the international practice of the past, would impose upon every neutral nation a duty to sit in judg ment on the progress of a war and to restrict its commercial intercourse with a belligerent whose naval successes prevented the neutral from trade with the enemy. The contention of the Imperial and Royal Government appears to be that the advan-tages gained to a belligerent by its superiority on the seas should be equallized by the neutral powers by the establishment of a system of no intercouse with the victor. The Imperial and Royal Government confines its comments to arms and ammuni-tion, but if the principle for which it contends is sound it should apply with equal force to all articles of

contraband. A belligerent controlling the high seas might possess an ample supply of arms and amunition, but be in want of food and clothing. On the novel principle that equalization is a neutral duty neutral nations would be obligated to place an embargo on such articles because one of the bellig-erents could not obtain them through mmercial intercourse.

But if this principle, so strongly urged by the Imperial and Royal Government, should be admitted to obtain by reason of superiority of a belliger ent at sea, ought it not to operate equally as to a belligerent superior of land? Applying this theory of equalization, a belligerent which lacks the cessfully on land ought to be permitted purchase them from neutrals, while a belligerent with an abundance of war stores or with the power to produce them should be debarred from

such traffic Manifestly the idea of strict neutrality now advanced by the Imperial and Royal Government would involve a neutral nation in a mass of perplexities which would obscure the whole field of international obligation, produce economic confusion and deprive all commerce and industry of legiti-mate fields of enterprise, already heavily burdened by the unavoidable restrictions of war.

Inconsistency Pointed Out.

In this connection it is pertinent to direct the attention of the Imperial and Royal Government to the fact that Austria-Hungary and Germany, year preceding the present European war produced a great surplus of arms and ammunition, which they sold throughout the world and especially to belligerents. Never during that period did either of them suggest or apply the principle now advocated by the Imperial and Royal Government.

During the Boer war between Great Britain and the South African republies the patrol of the coasts of neigh-boring neutral colonies by British naval vessels prevented arms and amnunition reaching the Transvaal the Orange Free State. The allied republics were in a situation almost identical in that respect with that in which Austria-Hungary and Germany find themselves at the present time. Yet in spite of the commercial isolation of one belligerent, Germany sold to Great Britain, the other belligerent, hundreds of thousands of kilos of explosives, gunpowder, cartridges, shot and weapons and it is known that Austria-Hungary also sold similar munitions to the same purchaser, though in smaller quantities. While as compared with the present war, the quantities sold were small (a table of the sales is appended), the prin-ciple of neutrality involved was the same. If at that time Aus-tria-Hungary and her present ally had refused to sell arms and ammunition to Great Britain on the ground that to do so would violate the spirit of strict neutrality the Imperial and Royal Government might with greater con sistency and greater force urge its

It might be further pointed out that during the Crimean war large quantities of arms and military stores were furnished to Russia by Prussian mar ufacturers; that during the recent war between Turkey and Italy, as this Government is advised, arms and ammunition were furnished to the Otto man Government by Germany. that during the Balkan wars the belligerents were supplied with munitions both Austria-Hungary and Ger not analogous, as is the case of the South African war, to the situation of Austria-Hungary and Germany in the present war, they nevertheless clearly indicate the long established practice

of the two empires in the matter of trade in war supplies.

In view of the foregoing statements, this Government is reluctant to believe that the Imperial and Royal States lack of impartial neutrality in continuing its legitimate trade in all kinds of supplies used to render the armed forces of a belligerent efficient,

POINTS MADE BY U. S. NOTE

The reply of the United States to Austria's protest against the shipment of war munitions points out, among other things:

That both Austria and Germany during the Boer war made a practice of shipping munitions to Great Brit-ain under conditions similar to those

which they now protest against.
That the prohibition of the sales of
munitions by neutral powers to bel-ligerents would compel every nation to have in readiness at all times sufficient munitions to last them throughout any war in which they might be engaged.

That such a policy would force world militarism and work against the cause of universal peace.

That without the right to purchase munitions from other nations the United States would be seriously embarrassed in the event of being drawn but was a such as a drawn fnto war.

present war prevent Austria-Hungary from obtaining such supplies from the markets of the United States, which have been and remain, so far as the action and policy of this Government are concerned, open to all belligerents

even though the circumstances of the

Unrestricted Trade Policy.

But, in addition to the question of principle, there is a practical and substantial reason why the Government of the United States has from the foundation of the republic to the present time advocated and practised unrestricted trade in arms and military icy of this country to maintain in time of peace a large military estab-ishment or stores of arms and am-munition sufficient to repel invasion by a well equipped and powerful ene-my. *It has desired to remain at peace with all nations and to avoid any appearance of menacing such peace by the threat of its armies and navies. In consequence of this stand-ing policy, the United States would in the event of attack by a foreign Power, be at the outset of the war seriously, if not fatally, embarrassed by the lack of arms and ammunition and by the means to produce them in sufficient quantities to supply the re-quirements of national defence. The United States has always depended upon the right and power to purchase arms and ammunition from neutra nations in case of foreign attack. This

privilege which it claims for itself it cannot deny to others.

A nation whose principle and policy it is to rely upon international ob-ligations and international justice to preserve its political and territorial integrity might become the prey of an aggressive nation whose policy and practice it is to increase its mili-tary strength during times of peace with the design of conquest, unless the nation attacked can, after war had been declared, go into the markets of the world and purchase the means to

defend itself against the aggressor.

The general adoption by the nations of the world of the theory that neutral powers ought to prohibit the sale of arms and ammunition to belliger-ents would compel every nation to have in readiness at all times sufficient munitions of war to meet any emer-gency which might arise and to erect and maintain establishments for the manufacture of arms and ammunition manufacture of arms and ammunition sufficient to supply the needs of its military and naval forces throughout the progress of a war. Manifestly the application of this theory would result in every nation becoming an armed carms of the progress of the supplication of armed camp, ready to resist aggression and tempted to employ force in asserting its rights rather than appeal to reason and justice for the settle-

ment of international disputes

To Avoid World Militarism. Perceiving, as it does, that the adopof the principle that it is the duty of a neutral to prohibit the sale of arms and ammunition to a belligerduring the progress inevitably give the advantage to the belligerent which had encouraged the manufacture of munitions in time of peace and which had laid in anticipation of war, the Govern-ment of the United States is conin vast stores of arms and amm ment of the United States is con-vinced that the adoption of the theory would force militarism on the world and work against that universal peace which is the desire and purpose of all nations which exalt justice and right progress in their relations with one

Government of the United States in the foregoing discussion of the practical reason why it has adtions of war wishes to be understood as speaking with no thought of ex-pressing or implying any judgment with regard to the circumstances of the present war, but as merely put-ting frankly the argument in this matter which has been conclusive in determining the policy of the United

While the practice of nations, so well illustrated by the practice of Austria-Hungary and Germany dur-ing the South African war, and the manifest evil which would result from a change of that practice render compliance with the suggestions of the Imperial and Royal Government out of the question, certain assertions ap-pearing in the Austro-Hungarian statement as grounds for its contentions cannot be passed over without com-These assertions are substan-

tially as follows: (1) That the exportation of arms and ammunition from the United States to belligerents contravenes the preamble of the Hague convention number 13 of 1907;

(2) That it is inconsistent with the refusal of this Government to allow delivery of supplies to vessels of war on the high seas: (3) That "according to all authori-ties on international law who concern

themselves more properly with the question, 'exportation should be pre-vented' when this traffic assumes such a form or such dimensions that the neutrality of a nation becomes involved

Hague Convention Quoted. As to the assertion that the exporta-

tion of arms and ammunition contra-venes the preamble of the Hague convention number 13 of 1907, this Govvention number 13 of 1907, this Gov-ernment presumes that reference is made to the last paragraph of the preamble, which is as follows: "Seeing that, in this category of ideas, these rules should not in principle be altered, in the course of the war by a neutral Power, except in a necessity for such change for the pro-

tection of the rights of that Power."
Manifestly the only ground to change
the rules laid down by the convention, one of which, it should be noted, explicitly declared that a neutral is not bound to prohibit the exportation of contraband of war, is the necessity a neutral Power to do so in protect its own rights. The and duty to determine when this ne cessity exists rests with the neutral, not with a belligerent. It is discretionary, not mandatory. If a neutral Power does not avail itself of the right a beligerent is not privileged to com-plain, for in doing so it would be in the position of declaring to the neutral Power what is necessary to pro-tect that Power's own rights. The Imperial and Royal Government cannot but perceive that a complaint of this nature would invite just rebuke. With reference to the asserted in-

International Law Quoted to Show the Injustice of Claims Made.

EXPORT FIGURES GIVEN

consistency of the course adopted by this Government in relation to the ex-portation of arms and ammunition and that followed in not allowing supplies to be taken from its ports to ships of war on the high seas, it is only necessary to point out that the only necessary to point out that the prohibition of supplies to ships of war rests upon the principle that a neutral power must not permit its territory to become a naval base for either bel-ligerent. A warship may, under cer-tain restrictions, obtain fuel and supplies in a neutral port once in three months. To permit merchant vessels acting as tenders to carry supplies more often than three months and in unlimited amount would defeat the purpose of the rule and might constitute the neutral territory a naval base. Furthermore, this Government is un-Furthermore, this Government is un aware that any Austro-Hungarian ship of war has sought to obtain sup-plies from a port in the United States. either directly or indirectly. This sub-ject has, however, already been dis-cussed with the Imperial German Government, to which the position of this Government was fully set forth December 24, 1914.

Austrian Claim Erroneous. In view of the positive assertion in the statement of the Imperial and Royal Government as to the unanim-ity of the text writers as to the ex-portation of contraband being unneutral, this Government has caused a careful examination of the principal authorities on international law to be made. As a result of this examinamade. As a result of this examina-tion it has come to the conclusion that the Imperial and Royal Govern-ment has been misled and has inad-vertently made an erroneous asser-tion. Less than one-fifth of the au-thorities consulted advocate unre-servedly the prohibition of the export of contraband. Several of those who constitute this minority admit that the

It may not be inopportune to direct particular attention to the decla-ration of the German authority, Paul Heinicke, who states that at the be ginning of a war belligerents have never remonstrated against the enactment of prohibitions on trade in con-traband, but adds: "But such prohi-bitions may be considered as violations of neutrality, or at least as un friendly acts, if they are enacted dura party which heretofore had relied

Government of the United States deems it unnecessary to extend further at the present time a con-sideration of the statement of the Austro-Hungarian Government. The principles of international law, the practice of nations, the national safets of the United States and other nations without great military and naval establishments, the prevention of in-creased armies and navies, the adop-tion of peaceful methods for the adjustment of international differences and finally neutrality itself are nation of the exportation of arms, ammunition or other munitions of war to belligerent powers during the

TEUTONS' WAR EXPORTS. statement: Figures Show Munitions Sold by

Them in Boer War. WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 .- The following table showing munitions sold by Germany and Austria to Great Britain during the Boer war is appended to the repulsed. One thousand prisoners fell reply sent by the United States to Austria's protest against the shipment of ims from this country German exports of arms and ammuni-

	Quantity.		100 kilos.)	
Articles.	1899	1900.	1901.	1902
Explosives		6.014	5.147	
Gunpowder, units	28	658	243	69
Gun barrels, units	12	366	21	133
Shot, of malleable iron, not polished.		-		
&c	30	43	38	14.00
Shot (further manu- factured), polished,				
&c. not lead coated Shot. nickelled or lead coated with	111	•	***	
copper rings. &c	144	3.018	176	2.77
Weapons for war		1000000	***	1.55
purposes		22.5	18	
Cartridges with cop-			-	
cussion caps	604	1.595	866	982
Austro-Hungaria		ports		arms

and ammunition to Great Britain : (Quantity, 100 kilos.) 1899, 1990, 1901, 1907 Small arms. plosives under tariff number 346. Other ammunition and explosives.... nunition

RESERVISTS STONE SHIPS.

1,300 Italians in Anti-German Outbreak at Boston.

Boston, Aug. 15 .- Demonstrations by 20,000 Italian men and women against the interned German steamships Amer. many. ika and Cincinnati of the Hamburg-American Line marked the sailing of ,300 Italian reservists on the liner Can- Vienna Reports Breaking Down of opic to-night. Several policemen were severely injured. Sailors on the German ressels were struck by stones and sticks. The War Revolver shots were exchanged between statement to-day regarding the operahe crowd and the police, but none was tions in Russia:

In an earlier disturbance during a parade of the reservists in Nonth Square three policemen were injured, one being stabbed. Ten arrests were made. The mob, harangued by several speakers, rushed to the main pier building. The United States customs station was stoned, but eight officers forced the crowd fired in the air were answered from the crowd.

EVENTS IN THE WAR ONE YEAR AGO TO-DAY

AUGUST 16. Japan sends sharp ultimatum Germany demanding that the Kaiser withdraw his forces from Kiao-chov (China) and dismantle his Fa-Eastern fleet.

French forces drive Germans further across Lorraine frontier. Austrians drive Serbs from their position on the east side of the Drina, near Losnitza, after severe fighting.

Grand Duke Nicholas issues appeal to Poles, promising them autonomy if they remain loyal to the Czar.

Prince Leopold's and Mackensen's Forces Within 30 Miles of Big Fortress.

RUSSIANS WIN IN SOUTH

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Aug 15 .- Two salient points stand out in the Russian situation night. The first, a fact, is that the great Russian armies have securely escaped every German attempt to trap them in the masterly retreat from War saw and are safely arrived on their new line, the Kovno-Blelostock-Brest-Litovsk front. The second, a problem, is whether they will be able to make good their stand on the new front or wi in turn to evacuate it and thus permit the Teutonic allies to occupy more Rus-

It is, of course, the latter point which is of most concern to-night from Petrograd, so far as they go, are optimistic. But the advices from Berlin show that the Germans and Austrians are closing in on the new Russian line with menacing celerity. To-night the German General Staff re-

ports that advances have been made on all sections of the Russian front.
In the north Gen. von Hindenburg's
troops have repulsed Russian attacks
and driven their opponents near Kullsko in a northeasterly direction. This would seem to indicate that the rumored check to the advancing Germans in this general locality, a report on which the British observers were quick to pin great hopes, was not of as much effect in fact Closing In on Fortress.

But it is further south that the Gerthat the criticism against Great Brita in Russia is becoming so general that the British Ambassador, Sir George ans and Austrians report the greatest army group under Prince Leopold of Bavaris, says the German Buchanan, found it advisable to-day to Leopold of Bavaris, says the German official statement to-night, has overcome stubborn resistance on the part of the Russians, breaking through their positions north of Losice as well as south all classes of people in Russia did not act in acking why Great Britain did not act in of Losice, between that village and asking why Great Britain did not act in Miedzryzec. This means that the Gerthe west. Recently the criticism has beman troops who left Warsaw but a few days ago to pound their way eastward, shready are but thirty miles from Brest-Litovsk, a position which is destined to be the central stronghold of the new Russian stand.

time inquiry should be made into the while Prince Leopold has thus moved possible injury to Russia if the Allies the new Russian stand. his men over some ten miles of con- should begin a great advance in tested ground during the past twenty- before being certain of their ability to four hours, Gen. von Mackensen, says the Berlin statement, has pressed forward along a line between Miedzryzec he said, that the French and British and Wlodowa until his advanced troops, armies have not undertaken the decisive as well as those of Prince Leopold to movement that has been expected for the north, are but thirty miles march so long. The whole matter, however, from the outer fortifications of Brest- he explained, is one of ammunition Litovsk.

From this it becomes apparent that the Germans are driving toward Brest-Litovsk from two directions, the west and the southwest, while it is presumed estimate their strength. Furthermore, that they are bringing up heavy siege it is a mistake to suppose that the artillery with them and an immense body of troops. body of troops. to Russia were mostly new levies.

Kovno Still Holds Out.

Kovno, the Russian fortress on the fened by troops from France and Flan Niemen, is one bright spot in the eastern theatre of war to-night. It is withstanding determined German attacks and is even finding opportunity to deliver violent sorties against the Turkey declared war Russia appealed Turkey declared war Russia appealed attacking troops. Novo-Georgievsk, on the Vistula, also is still intact, the the Vistula, also is still intact, the investing garrison evidently being determined to hold this important ob-struction to navigation on the Vistula as long as possible following is to-day's German

The army group under Gen. year Hindenburg and the troops under Gen. von Buelow have driven the Russians near Kullsko in a northeasterly direc-tion, capturing in the pursuit four officers 2,350 men and one machine A Russian sortie from Kovno was

worked their way closer to the fort. Between the Narew and the Bug the Russians still occupy the line indicated yesterday. They made a stubborn stand, but a crossing of the Narew was forced by our troops late in the

The army under Gen. von Woyrsch yesterday made 1,000 prisoners. The army under Gen. von Gallwitz made This army also captured ten machine guns. On all fronts we have gained ground,

The army group under Prince Leopold of Bavaria met with stubborn re-sistance from the Russians. In the course of the day we broke through the enemy positions north of Losice. Midway between Losice and Miedzry zec the enemy is retreating.

alone made 4,000 prisoners up to August 14. This included 22 officers. Nine machine guns also were cap-The army group under Gen. von Mackensen defeated yesterday an attempted attack on the Mozanka line, north of Wlodawa, and southwest of Stowatycze, Horodyczge and Miedzryzec. Under the force of our immediatory.

The troops under Gen. von Woyrsch

ate attack tht enemy resumed his re treat this morning. The Times correspondent at Petrograd in a despatch to his paper presses the belief that the German troops in Courland have been strongly reen forced, the aid coming from the Vistula and from the interior of Ger

RUSSIANS IN RETREAT. the Muscovite Defensive.

VIENNA, via Amsterdam, Aug. 15.— the War Office issued the following Our adversiry yesterday again made a halt on the whole front west of the Bug in prepared positions, but

early morning the Russians everywhere are again in retreat. ADVANCE CHECKED. Germans Repulsed in Attack on

Novo Georgievak.

the Austrians and Germans attacked

and cleared their way through the hostile lines at several points. Since

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. PETROGRAD, Aug. 15.—The War Office to-night reports a repulse to the German advance on the Zlota-Lipa line in the district south of Dunaiuw. Two lines of German trenches were taken. The statement was as follows:

The enemy bombarded the fortifications at Novo-Georgievsk with heavy guns and made partial attacks against sections of the fortress. The guns and made attacks were generally repulsed. On the Zloto-Lipa line in the dis-trict south of Dunaiuw our advance

guards in a successful reconnaisssance on Friday destroyed the enemy's wire entanglements and took two lines of German trenches, killing the defender On the left bank of the Bug on Fri day the enemy strengthened his of-fensive against our positions along the railway from Siedlee to Lukow. We stopped this movement Saturday and made 800 Austrians and Germans

prisoners, also capturing a number of machine guns. On the Dniester on the night of

WHOLE FRENCH LINE RENEWS ACTIVITY From Artois to the Vosges Artillery and Infantry Engage.

Mildly Alkaline

From The Famous

White Rock

Mineral Springs

Waukesha, Wisconsin

U. S. A.

Office IOO Broadway, N.Y. City.

Friday-Saturday, in the district at the

mouth of the Strypa and near its con-fluence with the Zlota Lipa, there were actions which one the Austrian

side were supported by a heavy can-nonade from field and siege guns. In the direction of Jacobstad and

Dwinsk fighting increased in inten

sity on Friday and Saturday.
On the front between the Narew and

the Bug we successfully repulsed a persistent German attack.

In the Riga region the situation is unchanged. On the right bank of the

Bug there has been no change of im-

ENGLAND CRITICISED.

British Envoy Forced to Explain

Inaction to Moscow Newspapers.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

and guns.
"Only those who have seen the Ger-

ders, whose places were straightway

esting disclosures. He said that when Turkey declared war Russia appealed

the Caucasus. It was with this pur-

low Russia to export grain and

opening the Dardanelles in order to al-

ceive supplies that Great Britain

sent a large number of troops and a great quantity of munitions to the Gal-

explained, had greatly weakened the British forces in the west and had com-

ceived on the whole, says the corre-

The Novoc Vremya, a semi-official organ of Petrograd, approves of Sir George Buchanan's remarks, and says

that if Great Britain had done nothing

more than use her havy to prevent the German fleet from menacing Petrograd

lipeli Peninsula. This campaign.

nelled them to delay their advance

spondent

LONDON, Aug. 15 .- The Daily Mail's

respondent at Petrograd telegraphs

ments Are Reported.

FIGHT FOR MINE CRATER

Special Cable Despatch to THE Sex PARIS, Aug. 15 .- There was wide spread activity on the French front today and last night. Heavy artillery exchanges occurred at various points. while elsewhere the more exciting opera tion of hand grenade throwing was in dulged in by the French troops with apparent effect. At no place, however, were there any infantry charges, although in the Argonne there was a lively tussle for possession of an excavation left by mine explosion, the French being the victors. The night communiqué was as fol-

There has been calm on the whole

front. In the Argonne the intervention of our artillery interrupted the enemy's bombardment at Les Courtes Chaussees and at La Fontaine aux Charmes. In the Bagatelle sector the explosion of a mine started a comba-for the occupation of the exploded excavation in which we remained the

The enemy hurled a number of bombs at long range on the open town of Montdidier. Our batteries silenced the Our batteries silenced the enemy's fire.

Moreover we responded to the bom-bardment of Saint Die and of our camp of Weithtain (west of Linge-We bombarded the static Sainte Marie aux Mines and the Ger man camp at Barrenstall.

This afternoon's statement was as fol

In the course of the night artiller duels were particularly violent in Artois, in the region of Souchez and at Reclincourt, in Champagne, at Beausejour and in Lorraine, in the region of Leintrey and Reillon.

Between the Olse and the Alsne

we exploded a mine to the north of Pulsalene and we occupied the excavation after violent hand to hand fighting.
In the Argonne, at Les Courtes Chaussees and at La Fontaine and Charmes there were engagements with bombs and petards.

In the Vosges, in the region of the River Fave, a German mine was ex-ploded on Hill 607, south of Lusse, without causing any loss or damage.

A squadron of nineteen ac opianes bombarded the German parks and depots in the Valley of Spada. The aviators dropped 108 shells on their All our aeroplanes reobjectives. turned safely.

BURY 330 FRENCH DEAD.

Germans Tell of Rebuilding Captured Work in Argonne.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. to Great Britain to make a demonstra-tion in some quarter that would draw off a portion of the Turkish forces in BERLIN, via London, Aug. 15 .- In the official statement to-night from Army Headquarters it is said that the hodies of 330 French soldiers were gathered up at Martinswerk, in the Argonne, and buried. The statement was as follows

In the Argonne, Martinswerk is being built up. Three hundred and thirty French corpses were gathered

up and buried.

Repeated bombardments of Muenser in the valley of the Fecht have been replied to by us by bombardment of the railway tunnel at St. Die. The French, whose fire had been directed at Manrkirch St. Mari-au-Mines.) ceased their bombardment once they

realized our intentions.

Bishop Issues Poland Appeal and destroying Archangel her part as an ally would have been entirely vin-dicated.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 15.—Bishop John J. O'Connor has issued an appeal for dicated. The paper urges Russians to wait patiently until mobilization of muni-tions in Great Britain permits of a de-day. Special collections will be taken



A Daylight Ride Across New York State Lv. New York 8.30 a.m. (ex. Sun.) Ar. Buffalo 5.30 p.m. Also the Fast Mail, leaving New York 8.45 a.m. daily-

and the Mohawk at 10.30 a.m. daily, arriving Buffalo 7.05

p.m. and 8.15 p.m. respectively, making connections with

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